RECEIVED CENTRAL FAX CENTER

SEP 0 9 2008

Applicants: Allan Green et al.

Serial No.: 09/981,124 Filed : October 17, 2001

Page 2 of 13 of September 9, 2008 Amendment

In the Claims

Please amend the claims by replacing all prior listings of claims with the listing of claims below pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.121:

1-40. (Canceled).

- 41. (Previously Presented) A process for producing a transgenic plant comprising
 - a) transforming a cell or tissue of a plant with a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide having the following three histidine-rich regions (i), (ii) and (iii):
 - (i) His-(Xaa)₃-His (SEQ ID NO: 21) or His-(Xaa)₄-His (SEQ ID NO: 22);
 - (ii) His- $(Xaa)_2$ -His-His (SEQ ID NO: 23) or His- $(Xaa)_3$ -His-His (SEQ ID NO: 24); and
 - (iii) His-(Xaa)₂-His-His (SEQ ID NO: 23) or His-(Xaa)₃-His-His (SEQ ID NO: 24),

wherein His designates histidine, Xaa designates any naturally-occurring amino acid, (Xaa), refers to a sequence of three amino acids, (Xaa), refers to a sequence of four amino acids, and (Xaa), refers to a sequence of two amino acids,

wherein the polypeptide comprises a sequence of amino acids at least 60% identical to the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, and

wherein the nucleic acid is under the control of a promoter conferring transcription of the nucleic acid in the plant; and

- b) regenerating the transformed cell or tissue to produce the transgenic plant.
- 42. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 41, wherein the plant is Arabidopsis thaliana, flax, oilseed rape,

Serial No.: 09/981,124

Filed: October 17, 2001

Page 3 of 13 of September 9, 2008 Amendment

sunflower, safflower, soybean, sesame, cottonseed, peanut, olive or oil palm.

43. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 41, wherein the plant is flax, sunflower, corn, or safflower.

44-49. (Cancelled)

- 50. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 41, further comprising a step of selecting a transgenic plant expressing an epoxygenase.
- 51. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 50, wherein the plant is Arabidopsis thaliana, flax, oilseed rape, sunflower, safflower, soybean, sesame, cottonseed, peanut, olive or oil palm.
- 52. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 50, wherein the promoter is a seed-specific promoter.
- 53. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 50, further comprising producing seed of the plant.
- 54. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 53, further comprising selecting a seed having 12,13-epoxy-9-octadecenoic acid at a level of greater than 0.7%(w/w) of the total seed fatty acid content.
- 55. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 50, further comprising, prior to transforming the cells or tissue, obtaining the nucleic acid from a plant that synthesizes possessing the genetic capacity to synthesize epoxy fatty acids, and producing a gene construct which comprises the

Serial No.: 09/981,124

Filed: October 17, 2001

Page 4 of 13 of September 9, 2008 Amendment

nucleic acid and the promoter.

- 56 (Previously Presented) The process of claim 55, wherein the plant is of Chrysanthemum spp., Crepis spp., Euphorbia spp., or Vernonia spp.
- 57. (Previously Presented) A process for producing a transformed plant cell comprising introducing into the plant cell a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide having the following three histidine-rich regions (i), (ii) and (iii):
 - (i) His-(Xaa)₃-His (SEQ ID NO: 21) or His-(Xaa)₄-His (SEQ ID NO: 22);
 - (ii) His- $(Xaa)_2$ -His-His (SEQ ID NO: 23) or His- $(Xaa)_3$ -His-His (SEQ ID NO: 24); and
 - (iii) His-(Xaa)₂-His-His (SEQ ID NO: 23) or His-(Xaa)₃-His-His (SEQ ID NO: 24),

wherein His designates histidine, Xaa designates any naturally-occurring amino acid, (Xaa)₃ refers to a sequence of three amino acids, (Xaa)₄ refers to a sequence of four amino acids, and (Xaa)₂ refers to a sequence of two amino acids,

wherein the polypeptide comprises a sequence of amino acids at least 60% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, and

wherein the nucleic acid is under the control of a promoter conferring transcription of the nucleic acid in a plant cell and is stably integrated into the genome of the cell, thereby producing the transformed plant cell.

58. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 57, wherein the plant is Arabidopsis thaliana, flax, oilseed rape, sunflower, safflower, soybean, sesame, cottonseed, peanut, olive or oil palm.

Serial No.: 09/981,124

Filed: October 17, 2001

Page 5 of 13 of September 9, 2008 Amendment

- (Currently amended) The process of claim 57, wherein the process further comprises, prior to introducing into the plant cell, obtaining the nucleic acid from a plant that synthesizes possessing the genetic capacity to synthesize epoxy fatty acids, and producing a gene-construct which comprises the nucleic acid and the promoter.
- 60. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 59, wherein the plant is of Chrysanthemum spp., Crepis spp., Euphorbia spp., or Vernonia spp.
- 61. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 57, wherein the promoter is a seed-specific promoter.
- 62. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 41, wherein the promoter is a seed-specific promoter.
- 63. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 62, further comprising producing seed of the transgenic plant.
- 64. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 41, further comprising examining the transgenic plant or tissue thereof for the presence of epoxy fatty acids to determine whether the transgenic plant has epoxy fatty acids.
- 65. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 64, wherein the promoter is a seed-specific promoter.
- 66. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 65, further comprising producing seed of the transgenic plant.
- 67. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 64, further comprising, prior to transforming the cell or [[of]]

Serial No.: 09/981,124

Filed: October 17, 2001

Page 6 of 13 of September 9, 2008 Amendment

tissue, obtaining the nucleic acid from a plant that synthesizes possessing the genetic capacity to synthesize epoxy fatty acids, and producing a gene construct which comprises the nucleic acid and the promoter.